

has discovered no fewer than fourteen (though it must be said that some at least of these, e.g. . . . , are never found in Persian verse).

There is not space here to discuss in the detail they deserve the theories of Amir Faridun Moqtamed (1962-3), though since his main interest is to evolve a theory that can be applied with equal success to the verse of any language, it is inevitable that his ideas move a long way from the practical problems of identifying the metres actually in use among Persian poets. He is at any rate right to insist on the necessity of imbalance as a concomitant of balance, and to stress that rhythm only exists when there is inequality - a view which would seem to deal the death-blow to the concept of syllabic verse. That some such system of balance lies at the bottom of the Persian metres is certain, and in the next chapter it will be suggested that it is to be found in the quantitative patterns, and most easily seen when these are stripped of their artificial covering of foot-divisions.

III. The Persian metres

We have now seen that the "circles" devised by al-Xalīl for the Arabic metres, so far from being purely decorative, enable us to draw very definite conclusions as to the structure of these metres. Since we are concerned here primarily with the Persian metres, we do not need to pursue this line of enquiry any further. We are however entitled to conclude that the rhythm of a repeated "Kern" separated by a variable number of indeterminate syllables must bear a close relation to the rhythms of spoken Arabic verse and spoken Arabic in general. If this is the case, it clearly cannot bear any such relation to Persian verse and speech. We cannot therefore look to the theories of the classical prosodists for any light on the structure of the Persian metres, and must instead return to the source and base our conclusions on direct analysis of the abundant material available to us in the dīwāns and anthologies of the poets, both classical and modern.

The analysis of the Persian metres that follows is based entirely on the classical literary form, including later simulation of the classical tradition. In Chapter V some reference will be made to Persian verse in its spoken forms, the part played by natural accent and stress in verse-rhythm,

introduce those that are characteristic of Persian verse. For this purpose the "standard" pattern to be that which is most fully "disintegrated", and thus contains the largest possible number of syllables. In point of fact the "overlong" syllable never occurs in a standard pattern, since it is analysable into two syllables; the same is sometimes true of the long syllables. In considering the patterns, therefore, it is to be assumed that in all cases the following optional changes may take place:

- (a) two short syllables (∪∪) may be replaced by one long (-), except at the beginning of a line.
- (b) a long syllable followed by a short (-∪) may be replaced by one overlong (∩).
- (c) the first of two short syllables at the beginning of a line (∪∪) may be replaced by one long (-∪).
- (d) the final syllable (never short) may be either long or overlong.

(a) and (b) are known to the prosodists as sakta. A sakta-yi malih is one in which the quantitative length remains unchanged; a sakta-yi qabih is one in which an overlong syllable is used where the pattern requires only a long syllable.

There are five main patterns in Persian verse, accounting for 85% of all known metres, and all but 0.1% of the metres actually used by poets. In addition there are a further nine "irregular" patterns.

	1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
<u>Regular</u>	1. ∪	-	-	∪	-	-	.....	.....
	2. ∪	-	-	-	∪	-	-	.....
	3. ∪	∪	-	-	∪	-	-	.....
	4. ∪	-	∪	-	∪	-	-	.....
	5. -	-	∪	∪	-	∪	-	.....
<u>Irregular</u>	6. ∪	-	∪	-	∪	-	∪	-
	7. ∪	-	∪	-	.....	.....	.....	.....
	8. ∪	-	∪	-	-	.....	.....	.....
	9. ∪	-	-	∪	-	∪	-	.....
	10. ∪	-	-	-	∪	-	.....	.....
	11. ∪	-	-	-	∪	-	.....	.....
	12. ∪	-	-	-	∪	∪	-	.....
	13. -	-	∪	∪	-	-	∪	.....
	14. ∪	-	-	-	∪	-	∪	-

It will be seen that Pattern 1 is a repeating sequence of three syllables, Patterns 2 and 3 of four syllables, and Patterns 4 and 5 of eight syllables. Even the other nine irregular patterns, with the exception of one, can be fitted into repeating sequences of not more than eight syllables.

If we think of these patterns as "tapes" or "ribbons" of indefinite length, we shall see how individual metres are arrived at by cutting off specific lengths (ranging in practice from five to sixteen syllables), differentiated by the point at which the initial cut is made.

For the purpose of easy identification, a code number has been allotted to each metre, in which the first figure indicates the pattern, the second figure the initial syllable (as numbered in the table above), and the remaining two figures the number of syllables. It is to be assumed that

the prosody books. They are classified under patterns, and within each pattern according to syllabic length, starting with the shortest. Each entry gives the code number, the "standard" form of the metre, the traditional Arabic designation, and an example from a Persian poet or failing that a prosodist. A certain number have also been included on the authority of modern writers on prosody, such as Xanlari and Jhaveri, even when these are unsupported by examples. Metres that are explicitly or obviously copied from Arabic are omitted, as also are those that are clear fabrications of the prosodists. The Arabic terminology is that appropriate to the "standard" form. For the various optional modifications substitute terms such as *maqṣūr* for *maqḍūf*, *makfūf* for *maškūl*, etc., or additional terms such as *musabbaq*, *muḍāl*, etc., will have to be used. On the other hand the example verses quoted are not necessarily in the "standard" form.

* attested by poet's example.

+ attested by prosodist's example.

o listed by prosodist without example.

+ 1.1.08 mutaqārib musaddas maḥqūf

neḡa:ra: koja:ʔi: bey-a:y ::
be-ḡorbat ʔaz i:n bas mapa:y
(al-Moʔjam)

* 1.1.09 mutaqārib musaddas sālim

ʔala: ʔei siyah zolf-ba:ram ::
pari:sa:ntar az ru:zga:ram
(Laʔli)

the final syllable of a line will always be long (or overlong), no matter which type of syllable comes at that point in the pattern.

Two special categories of metre are to be noted here:

(a) Doubled Metres: A short section of the pattern (rarely more than eight syllables or less than five) is repeated, making a line of up to sixteen syllables. In the case of eight-syllable halves the result is indistinguishable from the normal sixteen-syllable version, except for a marked break in the words at the half-way point, sometimes further emphasised by a rhyme. Some metres of this type are found only in the "doubled" form, others are equally common in either and may be found mixed in the same poem. Seven-syllable halves may also sometimes be fitted into the fourteen-syllable pattern by the use of an overlong syllable at the end of the first half. These metres are coded by giving the syllable length of the half-hemistich followed by (2), e.g. 1.1.05(2).

(b) Broken Metres: Certain metres of Patterns 4 and 5 are formed by the omission of a four-syllable section of the pattern, with the effect that the preceding four-syllable section is repeated before the rest of the pattern is completed. This is indicated in the coding by showing separately the number of syllables before and after the "break" in the pattern, e.g. 4.1.04/08.

The following table gives a complete list of all recognised Persian metres, including some that are cited only in

- + 1.1.10 v - - - - - mutaqārib mutamman abtar
 mara: ba: neq:ram soxan ba:šad ::
 neha:ni: soxanha:-ye cu:n šakker
 (al-Moqjam)
- o 1.1.05(2) v - - - - - | v - - - - - mutaqārib murabbaʿ maḥdūf
 * 1.1.11 v - - - - - v - - - - - mutaqārib mutamman maḥdūf
 pay-e: maḥd-e ʔaʔfa:l-e ja:hat sazad ::
 ke ʔeqd-e: soṛayya: šavad ba:z-pi:c
 (Šahid Balxi)
- * 1.1.12 v - - - - - v - - - - - mutaqārib mutamman sālim
 magar ʔeib o ʔeib-ast k-i:zad naḍa:dat ::
 degar har ce ba:yest da:ni:yo dā:ri:
 (Firuz Mašreqi)
- * 1.1.06(2) v - - - - - | v - - - - - mutaqārib mutamman sālim
 co ma:h az namu:dan . co xu:r az šanu:dan ::
 be-ga:h-e: rabu:dan . co ša:hi:n o ba:zi:
 (Moštabi)
- * 1.1.07(2) v - - - - - | v - - - - - mutaqārib musaddas abtar
 (or tawīl mutamman sālim)
 man az ma:dari: za:dam . ke pa:ram pedar ŷu:
 bu:d ::
 šodam xa:k-e ʔa:n pa:ʔi: . kaz i:n pi:š-sar
 ŷu: bu:d
 (Ouhadi)
- o 1.1.08(2) v - - - - - v - - - - - | v - - - - - mutadārik musaddas sālim
 + 1.2.07 v - - - - - v - - - - - mutadārik mutamman aḥadd
ajzāʔ
 ʔa:n ru:y-e ʔa:n tork bi:n ::
 gu:ʔi: ke ma:h-e: sama:st
 (al-Moqjam)

- * 1.2.08 - - v - - v - - - mutaqārib musaddas atlam
 solṭa:n-e seir-e: solu:kam ::
 farma:n-rava:y-e: molu:kam
 (Šafa Ešfahāni)
- + 1.2.10 - - v - - v - - - v - - mutaqārib mutamman atlam
maḥdūf
 ya:r-e: saman-bar delam-ra: bebord ::
 bas dar ʔeṇa: vu: neḍa:mat seporḍ
 (al-Moqjam)
- * 1.2.05(2) - - v - - - | - - v - - mutaqārib mutamman atlam
 (or raʔjaz murabbaʿ muraffal)
 ʔei haft daryā: . gouhar ʔaṭa: kon ::
 v-i:n mass-e ma:ra: . cu:n ki:miya: kon
 (Šams-e Tabriz)
- o 1.2.11 - - v - - v - - - v - - mutaqārib mutamman atram
 o 1.2.07(2) - - v - - v - - - | - - v - - v - - munsariḥ sālim al-
šadrayn maʔwī maksuf al-ḍarbayn
- * 1.2.08(2) - - v - - v - - - | - - v - - - - - - - -
 del bordiy az man be-yaqma: . ʔei tork-e
 ʔa:ratgar-e: man ::
 di:di: ce ʔa:vardiy a:xer . ʔaz dast-e
 del be:-sar-e: man
 (Šafa Ešfahāni)
- o 1.3.09 - - v - - v - - - v - - mutadārik musaddas sālim
 * 1.3.10 - - v - - v - - - v - - mutadārik mutamman aḥadd
 takye bar zandaga:ni rava: ni:st ::
 carx-ra: rasm-e mehr o vafa: ni:st
 (Pur Dāʔud)
- * 1.3.12 - - v - - v - - - v - - mutadārik mutamman sālim
 (or muḥdat, according to Adib
Šāber & Rašid Vatvaṭ)

- * 1.3.07(2) - - - - - | - - - - -
 ?ei şaba: şobh-dam cu:n rasi: su:-ye ?u: ::
 ha:l-e man şarže deh ba: sag-e: ku:ye ?u:
 (Moştāq)
- du:š mi:goft ja:nam . k-ei sepehr-e: moşažam
 :: bas moşallaq zang:ni: . šofle-ha:
 ?andar aşkam
 (Šams-e Tabriz)
- + 2.1.07 - - - - - hazaj murabbaʿ maḥdūf
 beya: ja:nā: kojā:ʔi: :: cera: zi: mē: naya:ʔi:
 (al-Moʿjam)
- * 2.1.08 - - - - - hazaj murabbaʿ sālim
 ce šeq-ast i:n ke dar del šod ::
 k-ez u: pā:yam dar i:n gel šod
 (Ouhadi)
- * 2.1.11 - - - - - hazaj musaddas maḥdūf
 nega:ring: be-naqd-e: ja:nt nadham ::
 gera:ni: dar baḥa: parza:nt nadham
 (Maḥmud Varrāq)
- * 2.1.12 - - - - - hazaj musaddas sālim
 agar ba: man degar kə:vi: xori: nā:gah ::
 be-sar bar ti:q o bar pahluy šangi:ne:
 (Faralavi)
- * 2.1.14 - - - - - hazaj mutamman maḥbūb
 delam cu:n mā:r mi:pi:cad ze mehram sar mapl:c
 :: roxat cu:n mā:h mi:tā:bad ze xā:ju: rox
 maṭq:b
 (Xcju)
- o 2.1.07(2) - - - - - | - - - - - hazaj murabbaʿ maḥdūf
 + 2.1.15 - - - - - hazaj mutamman maḥdūf
 nega:ri:nā: ?agar ba: man naḍa:ri: dar del a:za:r

- * 2.1.16 - - - - - hazaj mutamman sālim
 (al-Moʿjam)
- 2.1.08(2) yaki: Paz ja:y bar jestam . cona:n ši:r-e:
 biya:ba:ni: :: va qi:vi: bar zadam cu:n
 ši:r bar ru:ba:h-e darqā:ni:
 (Rabenjani)
- + 2.2.15 - - - - - hazaj mutamman axram
 al-šadr
 bar ferdous-e rezva:n gar na roxsə:rat dali:lastj
 :: mardom-ra: suy-e: nā:-di:de di:dan kei
 sabi:lasti:
 (al-Moʿjam)
- o 2.3.07 - - - - - rajaz murabbaʿ aḥadd al-šarūd wa l-
 qarḥ
- * 2.3.08 - - - - - rajaz murabbaʿ sālim
 di:šab nafahmi:dam cera: ::
 ranji:d ?az man ya:r-e man
 (Sarmad)
- + 2.3.09 - - - - - rajaz murabbaʿ muraffal
 (Meʿyar)
- + 2.3.11 - - - - - rajaz musaddas maḥbūq
 qa:šeq šodam bar delbari: šayva:ri ::
 šokr-e: labi: si:mi:n-bari: xu:nxa:ri:
 (al-Moʿjam)
- * 2.3.12 - - - - - rajaz musaddas sālim
 pi:š a:r sa:qi: ?a:n mey-e: cu:n zang-ra: ::
 tā: mā: bar anda:zi:m nā:m u: nang-ra:
 (Ouhadi)

- * 2.3.04(3) - - - - - | - - - - - rajaz musaddas sālim
 šou bar gozar . v-andar negar . ya: dar safar
 :: ya: dar hažar . di:di: pesar . z-u:
 xu:btar
 (Badiš Balxi)
- * 2.3.13 - - - - - | - - - - - rajaz musaddas muraffal
 raḥm ei xoda:y-e: da:dgar kardi: nakardi: ::
 ʔebqa: be-farzand-e: bašar kardi: nakardi:
 (šaref)
- * 2.3.14 - - - - - | - - - - -
 ʔakbar co di:d u: bi:kasi:-ye: šah-e baḥr u: bar
 gašte: qari:b u: bi:navā: ʔa:n va:reš-e: ḥeidar
 (Šakeri)
- * 2.3.07(2) - - - - - | - - - - - hazaj murabbaš aštar
maḥdūf
 su:d u: ziya:n dar qalb-e: . ba:za:riya:n ja:
 karde: ::
 parva:y-e ja:n kei da:ran . d i:n mardom-e:
 suda:ʔi:
 (Režazade Šafaq)
- + 2.3.15 - - - - - | - - - - - rajaz mutammen maqtūš
 ta: kei koni: ma:ha: setam . bar ša:šeq-e: ::
 bi:ca:re: ::
 ru:zi: bovad k-az ju:r-e to: . gardad ze
 šahr a:va:re:
 (Mešyar)
- * 2.3.08(2) - - - - - | - - - - - rajaz mutammen sālim
- 2.3.16 xu:šā: nabi:d-e: qa:reji: . ba: du:sta:n-e:
 yak-dele: ::
 gi:ti: be-ʔa:ra:m andaru:n . maḥles be-bang
 u: velvele:
 (Abu Salik Gorgani, or Šaker
 Boxari, or Rudagi)

- * 2.3.09(2) - - - - - | - - - - - rajaz murabbaš
muraffal
 ʔei ru:yat az ferdous ba:bi: . vaz sonbolat bar
 gol neqa:bi: ::
 har lahže-ʔi: za:n pic-ta:bi: . dar ḥalq-e
 ja:n-e: man ʔana:bi:
 (XaJU)
- + 2.4.07 - - - - - | - - - - - ramal murabbaš maḥdūf
 ba:de bar gi:r ei sanam :: ru:d bar da:r u: be-zan
 (Mešyar)
- + 2.4.08 - - - - - | - - - - - ramal murabbaš sālim
 man hami:še: mostmandam :: v-az qam-e: ʔešqat
 nežandam
 (Mešyar)
- + 2.4.09 - - - - - | - - - - - ramal musaddas maḥdūf
 man tora: ʔei bot xari:da:ram ::
 gar to ma:ra: na:-xari:da:ri:
 (al-MošJam)
- * 2.4.05(2) - - - - - | - - - - -
 bešnav ei farzand . ta: ʔaz i:n daftar ::
 xa:namat ʔaz bar . ra:z-e teimuri:
 (Adibolmamalek)
- * 2.4.11 - - - - - | - - - - - ramal musaddas maḥdūf
 xu:n-e xod-ra: gar be-ri:zi: bar zami:n ::
 beh ke ʔa:b-e: ru:y ri:zi: dar kenār
 (Abu Salik Gorgani)
- * 2.4.12 - - - - - | - - - - - ramal musaddas sālim
 hargezat qa:dat na-bu:d i:n bi:-vafaʔi: ::
 qeir az i:n noubat ke dar peivand-e ma:ʔi:
 (Ouhadi)
- * 2.4.13 - - - - - | - - - - - ramal mutammen maḥdūf
 ma:h-e ka:nu:n ast ža:žak na:-tavq:ni: bastan ::

- ham ?az i:n ku:mak bar-e: xošk u: hami: band
a:n-ra:
(Rabenjani)
- * 2.4.15 - - - - - ramal mutamman maħdūf
?abr-e ?a:za:ri: caman-ha:-ra: por az ĥoura:
konad ::
ba:ĥ por golbon konad golbon por az di:ba:
konad
(Manucehri)
- * 2.4.16 - - - - - ramal mutamman sālim
sahngi:n a:bi: ke morĥa:bi: dar u: ?elman na-burdi:
:: kamtari:n mouj a:sya:-sang az kenĥ:raš dar
rabu:di:
(Saĥdi)
- * 2.4.08(2) - - - - - ramal mutamman sālim
ka:r ka:r-e: ?ešĥ-e moškell . ba:r-e: ĥajr o
sangin ::
ka:r o ba:ram da:nad a:nku . da:rad i:nsa:n
ka:r o ba:ri:
(Ĥabib Yaĥma?i)
- + 3.1.08 - - - - - ramal murabbaĥ maxbūn
delam a:va:re to kardi: :: xeradem pa:k to bordi:
(al-Moĥjam)
- * 3.1.11 - - - - - ramal musaddas maxbūn maħdūf
ru:zam az dardaš cu:n ni:m-šab-ast ::
šabam az ya:daš cu:n ša:vĥaru:
(Rabenjani)
- * 3.1.12 - - - - - ramal musaddas maxbūn
šakar-e: tang-e to tang-e: šakar a:mad t:
ĥoĥqe-ye: laĥl-e to darĥ-e: gohar a:mad
(Ĥaju)

- * 3.1.13 - - - - - ramal mutamman maxbūn maħdūf
zeh-e da:na:-ru: gu:yand ke da:nad goft ::
hi:c na:da:n-ra: da:nande na-gu:yad zeh
(Rudagi)
- * 3.1.14 - - - - - ramal mutamman maxbūn marbūf
bot-e man gar be-saza: ĥormat-e man da:nadi: ::
na mara: gah konadi: xa:r o gahi: ra:nadi:
(al-Moĥjam)
- * 3.1.07(2) - - - - - madid mutamman maxbūn
ya:raki: hast mara: . be-leĥa:fat malaku: ::
be-ĥala:vat šakaru: . be-mala:ĥat namaku:
(Qa?ani)
- * 3.1.15 - - - - - ramal mutamman maxbūn
maħdūf
?ei ?ami:ri: ke ?ami:ra:n-e jaha:n xa:še va ?a:m
:: bande vu: ca:ker o moula:t va sagband o
ĥola:m
(Moĥammad b. Vašif)
- * 3.1.16 - - - - - ramal mutamman maxbūn
?ei xoda:?i: ke be-joz to: malek-ol-?arš nada:nam
:: be-joz az na:m-e to na:mi: na bar a:yad
be-zaba:nam
(Sana?i)
- + 3.2.07 - - - - - hazaĥ murabbaĥ makfūf maħdūf
cera: ba:z naya:?i: :: ?aza:bam ce nama:?i:
(al-Moĥjam)
- + 3.2.11 - - - - - hazaĥ musaddas makfūf maħdūf
siyah cašm o siyah zolf ĥola:mi: ::
tabah kard delam-ra: be-sala:mi:
(al-Moĥjam)
- * .2.07(2) - - - - - hazaĥ mutamman makfūf
maħdūf

- ʔa lɑ: vaqt-e šabu:ħast . na garm ast o na sard
ast ::
na ʔabr ast o na xoršid . na bɑ:d ast o na
gard ast
(Manucehri)
- * 3.2.15 -- hazaʔ mutamman makfūf
maħdūf
- jaħa:n-e: šode fartu:t co pa:qande sar u: gi:s ::
konu:n gašt siyah mu:y o be-di:de: šod jamno:s
(Abu Šofeib)
- * 3.3.06 hazaʔ murabbaʔ axrab makfūf maħdūf
- man bi: to conin za:r ::
[to ʔaz du:r hami: xand]
(al-Moʔjam)
- o 3.3.07
- + 3.3.09 hazaʔ musaddas axrab makfūf
majbūb
- [ja:n az ʔarab u: del az neša:t] ::
ta: betva:ni: ba:z mada:r
(al-Moʔjam)
- * 3.3.10 hazaʔ musaddas axrab makfūf
maħdūf
- ta: kei davam az gerd-e dar-e: to: ::
k-andar to nami:bi:nam carbu:
(Šahid Balxi)
- * 3.3.05(2) | mutadārik maxbūn maqtūʕ
- talxi: nakonad . širi:n zaqanam ::
xa:li: nakonad . ʔaz mei dahanam
= 5.1.05(2)
(Šams-e Tabriz)
- * 3.3.11 | hazaʔ musaddas axrab makfūf
sālim al-ʕarūḍ wa l-ḍarb

- sa:qi: bedeh a:n golgu:n qarqaf-ra: ::
na:-ya:fte ʔaz ʔa:teš-e gaztaf-ra:
(Loukari)
- * 3.3.06(2) |
- za:n nafxe ke šod joft . ba: torbat-e ʔa:dām ::
ʔaz xa:k bar a:mad . bar carx-e moʔaʔzam
(Šams-e Tabriz)
- * 3.3.13 -- hazaʔ mutamman axrab maqbūḍ
makfūf majbūb
- ja:ʔi: ke gozarga:h-e del-e: maħzu:nast ::
[ʔa:nja: do haza:r ti:re ba:la: xu:nast]
(Rudagi)
- rubāʕi metre, cf. 5.1.13
- * 3.3.14 -- hazaʔ mutamman axrab makfūf
maħdūf
- ʔei ʔaz rox-e to: ta:fte zi:ba:ʔiy o ʔourang ::
ʔafru:xte ʔaz ʔalʕat-e to: masnad o ʔourang
(Šahid Balxi)
- * 3.3.07(2) | hazaʔ axrab al-šadrayn
sālim al-ḍarbayn
- ta: kei konad u: xa:ram . ta: kei zanad u:
sangem ::
farsu:de šavam ʔa:xer . gar ʔa:han o gar
sangam
(Abu Šakur)
- * 3.3.15 -- hazaʔ mutamman axrab
makfūf sālim al-ʕarūḍ wa l-ḍarb
- ta: man pay-e ʔa:n zolf-e sar-afkande hami: da:ram
:: cu:n šamʕ gahi: gerye va gah xande hami:
da:ram
(Xaqani)
- + 3.4.08 -- rajaz murabbaʕ metwi

- * 3.4.16 (al-Moqjam)
 rajaz mutamman matwi
 3.4.08(2) qešq-e to ba-rbu:d ze man . ma:ye-ye ma:ʔi:y o
 mani: ::
 xod nabovad qešq-e tora: . ca:re ze
 bi:-xi:štani:
 (Sanaʔi)
- + 4.1.08 mujtatt murabbaʔ maxbun
 jafa: makon ke naša:yad ::
 rahi: ma-koš ke na-ba:yad
 (al-Moqjam)
- * 4.1.05(2) | mutaqa:rib mutamman maqbud
 atlam
 gol-e: baha:ri: . bot-e: tata:ri: ::
 nabi:d da:ri: . cera: naya:ri:
 (Rudagi)
- + 4.1.11 mujtatt musaddas maxbun maqbul
 mora:d-e ra:y-e yaki: ya:r da:ram ::
 (Tarjomanol-Balaqde)
- * 4.1.12 mujtatt musaddas maxbun
 [cona:n ta:fte tar gaštam az nahi:b] ::
 ke gaštam az qam o ʔandi:še na:šaki:b
 cf. 4.6.03/08 (qamare Marvazi)
- + 4.1.04/08 qarib musaddas maqbud
 nega:r-e man seva:r-e man be-safar šod ::
 hami: ravad co sarkaša:n be-jaba:n dar
 (al-Moqjam)
- * 4.1.13 mujtatt maxbun majhuf
 boti: ke qamzaš sanda:n konad goza:re: ::
 delam be-možga:n kardast pa:re pa:re:

- qa:liye zolfi: va be-rox ::
 sorxtar az golna:ri:
 (al-Moqjam)
- o 3.4.09
 + 3.4.10 sarif musaddas matwi ašlam
 cand xoram ʔaz to bota: ʔarbat ::
 cand zani: bar del-e man ʔarbat
 (al-Moqjam)
- * 3.4.05(2) |
 ja:n-e man ast u: . hei ma-bari:daš ::
 ʔa:n-e man ast u: . hei ma-koši:daš
 (Moulavi)
- * 3.4.11 sarif musaddas matwi maksuf
 ku:šes-e bande: sabab az baxšes ast ::
 ka:r-e qa:za: bu:d o tora: ʔeib ni:st
 (Moqammad b. Vašif)
- * 3.4.12 rajaz musaddas matwi
 na:m-e labat cu:n be-zaba:n mi:ya:yad ::
 ʔa:b-e ʔaya:ta:m be-daha:n mi:ya:yad
 (Jami)
- * 3.4.06(2) | sarif murabbaʔ matwi ašlam
 ba:z co dalla:ka:n . ni:štari: da:ri: ::
 bahr-e del azordan . šu:r o šari: da:ri:
 (Šehab Toršizi)
- * 3.4.13 sarif mutamman matwi manhur
 zosrav-e ʔanjom be-gah-e: ba:m bar a:mad ::
 ya: mah-e xallox be-leb-e: ba:m bar a:mad
 (Xaju)
- + 3.4.14 rajaz mutamman matwi ašadd
 sarv ast a:n ya: ba:la: . ma:h ast a:n ya: ru:y
 :: zolf ast a:n ya: couga:n . xa:l ast a:n
 ya: ku:y

- * 4.1.15 - - - - - | - - - - - mujtatt mutamman maxbūn
maḥdūf
marā: be-ja:n-e to sougand o šaʿb sougandi: ::
ke hargez az to na-gardam na bešnavam pandi:
(Šahid Balxi)
- * 4.1.16 - - - - - | - - - - - mujtatt mutamman maxbūn
hame: niyu:še-ye xa:je: be-ni:kuʿfi:y o be-šolḥ
ast ::
hame: niyu:še-ye na:da:n be-jang o fetne va
qouqa:st
(Rudagi)
- * 4.1.05(4) - - - - - | - - - - -
na-xa:nd ʿefl-e: . jonu:n-meza:jam . xaʿi: ze
past u:. boland-e hasti: ::
šavam fela:tu: . n-e molk-e da:neš . agar
šera:sam . sar az kaf-e: pa:
(Bidel)
- + 4.2.07 - - - - - | - - - - - mušakil murabbaʿ maḥdūf
ru:zga:r-e xaza:n ast :: ba:d-e sard vaza:n ast
(al-Moʿjam)
- o 4.2.11 - - - - - | - - - - -
+4.2.07/04 - - - - - | - - - - - mušakil musaddas
makfūf maḥdūf
ʿei nega:r-e siyah-cašm-e siyah-mu:y ::
sarv-e qadd-e neku:-ru:y-e neku:-gu:y
(al-Moʿjam)
- * 4.2.14 - - - - - | - - - - - mujtatt mutamman maxbūn
| marfūʿ
bar sax d:vat-e ʿu: ni:l-ra: baxi:l šomā:r ::
bar šoja:ʿat-e ʿu: pi:l-ra: zali:l anga:r
(Manteqi Razi)

- o 4.2.07(2) - - - - - | - - - - - mušakil mutamman maḥdūf
+ 4.2.15 - - - - - | - - - - - mušakil mutamman makfūf
maḥdūf
ka:r-e ja:n ze qam-e: ʿešqat ei nega:r be-sa:ma:n
:: hast cu:n sar-e zolfein-e del-roba:t
pari:ša:n
(al-Moʿjam)
- * 4.4.07 - - - - - | - - - - - munsariḥ murabbaʿ maṭwī maksūf
molke malek ʿa:rsla:n :: sa:ken-e rouzol-jenq:r
(Masʿud Saʿd Salman)
- o 4.4.08 - - - - - | - - - - - munsariḥ murabbaʿ maṭwī
* 4.4.10 - - - - - | - - - - - munsariḥ musaddas maṭwī maxbūn
aḥadd
ʿei be-to bar pa:y-e šahrya:ri: ::
v-ei be-to bar ja:y-e pa:dša:hi:
(Masʿud Saʿd Salman)
- * 4.4.12 - - - - - | - - - - - munsariḥ musaddas maṭwī
herze va mefla:k bi: niya:z az to: ::
ba: to bara:bar ke ra:z bogša:yad
(Abu Šakur Balxi)
- * 4.4.05/07 - - - - - | - - - - -
del havas-e: sabze va šahra: nada:rad ::
meil be-golgašt o tama:ša: nada:rad
(ʿaref)
- * 4.4.13 - - - - - | - - - - - munsariḥ mutamman maṭwī
| marfūf (or munsariḥ musaddas
maṭwī muraffal)
hi:zom xa:ham hami: do ʿamne ze ju:dat ::
cu:n do jari:b u: do xomm-e si:ki: cu:n xu:n
(Rabenjani)
- * 4.4.05/08 - - - - - | - - - - -
- - - - -

- ?ajal ar ?az gel-e man gol bar a:varad ::
 gol-e man bā:d-e havā:yat be-parvarad
 (Salman Šaveji)
- * 4.5.04/11 v - - - - -
 tā: padī:d a:madat emsā:l xatī-e qā:liye-bā:r
 qā:liye: tī:r šod u: bu:y-e xu:nš qanbar
 xā:r
 (Abu Manšur Marvazi)
- * 4.5.16 v - - - - - xafīf mutamman maxbūn
 4.5.08(2) gar konad yā:riy-e: marā: be-ḡam-e: šēšq-e ?ā:n
 sanam ::
 be-tavā:nad zadu:d z-i:n del-e ḡamxā:re
 zang-e ḡam
 (Rudagi)
- + 4.6.07 v - - - - - muḡarīf murabbaʿ makfūf maḡdūf
 marā: košt bi: ḡadi:d ::
 siyah cašm-e bu: saʿi:d
 (al-Moʿjam)
- + 4.6.09 v - - - - - muḡarīf musaddas makfūf maḡmūs
 del az yā:r-e bi:-vafa: be-kaš ::
 bovad yā:r-e bi:-vafa: naxoš
 (al-Moʿjam)
- * 4.6.10 v - - - - -
 be-rā:di:š rā:d mā:nd be-zeft ::
 be-mardi:š mard mā:nd be-zan
 (Šaker)
- o 4.6.11 v - - - - - muḡarīf musaddas makfūf maḡdī
 * 4.6.03/08 v - - - - - ḡarīb musaddas makfūf
 maḡdūf
 na hamcu:n rox-e xu:bat gol-e: baḡa:r ::
 na cu:n to: be-neku:ʿi: bot-e: baḡa:r
 (Faralavi)

- del be-jahā:n bastanat ei jā:n-e man xatā:st ::
 za:n ke jahā:n xā:ne-ye ?andu:h o ?ebtela:st
 (Adīb Tusi)
- * 4.4.07(2) - - - - - munsariḡ mutamman maḡwī
 maksuf
 qand joda: kon ?az u:y . du:r šav az zehr-e
 dand ::
 harce be-?ā:xer beh-ast . jā:n-e torā:
 ?ā:n pasand
 (Rudagi)
- o 4.4.15 - - - - - munsariḡ mutamman maḡwī
 maksuf
 cf. 4.4.07(2)
- + 4.5.08 v - - - - - ḡarīb murabbaʿ maxbūn (or xafīf
 murabbaʿ maxbūn)
 del-e man mi: cerā: bari: ::
 cu:n ḡam-e: man na-mi:xori:
 (al-Moʿjam)
- + 4.5.09 v - - - - - xafīf musaddas maxbūn maḡḡūf
 rox-e cu:n a:yene: ze xoršī:d ::
 zade bar ruiy-e naqš-e ?ā:zā:r
 (al-Moʿjam)
- * 4.5.11 v - - - - - xafīf musaddas maxbūn maḡdūf
 mehtari: gar be-kā:m-e šī:r dar ast ::
 šou xaḡar-kon ze kā:m-e šī:r be-ju:y
 (Ḥanzale Baddīsi)
- * 4.5.12 v - - - - - xafīf musaddas maxbūn
 sabze-hā: nou dami:d o yā:r naya:rad ::
 sare šod bā:q o ?ā:n baḡa:r naya:mad
 (Amir Xosrou)
- * 4.5.04/08 v - - - - - ḡarīb (jadīd)
 musaddas maxbūn

- * 5.1.13 - - - - - (Firuz Mašreqi)
 - - - - - hazaĵ mutamman axrab maqbūd
makfūf maĵbūb
 ?ei qa:mat-e to: be-šu:rat-e: ka:vanjak ::
 hasti: to be-cašm-e har kasi: bolkanjak
 (Šehid Balxi)
- + 5.1.15 - - - - - hazaĵ mutamman axrab
 5.1.09/6 maqbūd makfūf šahiĥ al-ġarūd wa l-ġarb
 ?a:n sarv-e sahi: ke ba:r-e xorši:d ravā:n da:rad
 :: [hamva:re seta:re ?az do cašm-e man ravā:n
 da:rad]
 (al-Moġġjam)
- + 5.2.07 - - - - - munsariĥ murabbaġ maxbūn maksūf
 delbar-e man koĵa: raft :: v-az bar-e man
 cera: raft
 (al-Moġġjam)
- * 5.2.11 - - - - -
 ta: del-e man ze dast-e man nastadi: ::
 sar be-sar ei nega:r di:gar šodi:
 (Farroxi)
- o 5.2.12 - - - - - raĵaz musaddas maṭwī maxbun
 + 5.2.08/04 - - - - - raĵaz musaddas
maṭwī maxbūn
 bar man-e xaste-ĵa:n makon conin setam ::
 k-i:n delam az pay-e: to šod conin be-ġam
 (al-Moġġjam)
- * 5.2.08(2) - - - - - raĵaz mutamman maṭwī
maxbūn
 ba: to padi:d mi:konam . ĥa:l:e tabq:h-e
 ta: to naši:ḥati: koni: . cašm-e siya:h-e
 xi:š-rā: ::
 xi:š-rā:

- (Neżami)
 + 5.2.12/04 - - - - - raĵaz mutamm:
 + 5.2.08/08 - - - - - maṭwī maxbūn
 bas co to?i: nega:r-e man v-az do ĵaha:n
 bi:za:ram ::
 kon nażari: be-ka:r-e man v-egar na del
 bar da:ram
 (al-Moġġjam)
- * 5.2.04/12 - - - - - raĵaz ĵuz?
āxir al-ĥašw maxbūn wa l-bāqī maṭwī
 dast-e kasi: bar narasad be-ša:x-e hovvi:yat-e t
 :: ta: rag-e ?anni:yat-e ?u: ze bi:x o bon
 bar nakani:
 (Sand?i)
- * 5.3.06(2) - - - - -
 del-e man ke ba:šad . ke tora: naba:šad ::
 tan-e man ke ba:šad . ke feŋa: naba:šad
 (Šams-e Tabriz)
- + 5.3.03/09 - - - - - ramal musaddas
maškūl
 ?ei šanam ni:z zama:naki: varfa: da:r ::
 magożar ti:z conin bar asb-e rahva:r
 (al-Moġġjam)
- * 5.3.14 - - - - -
 ce konam ĥadi:s-e šakkar co labat gazi:dam ::
 ce konam naba:t-e meşri: co šakar mazi:dam
 (Xaĵu)
- * 5.3.15 - - - - -
 ze delat ce da:d xa:ham ke na da:var-e: mani: ::
 ze ġamat ce ša:d ba:sam ke na ġam-xor-e:
 mani:
 (Xaġani)

- * 5.3.16
 sar-e zolf-ra: mata:ba:n . sar-e zolf-ra: ce
sālim al-ḡarūḍ wa l-ḡarb
 ke dar a:n do zolf na:-ta:ftagi: be-ta:b
 ta:bi: ::
 ma:nad
 cf. 6.2.08(2) (Farroxi)
- + 5.4.12
 cera: hami: nega:ra: to jafa: koni: ::
 vafa: kon ar na ya:ri: to jafa: makon
 (al-Moḡjam)
- o 5.4.13
 mara: ḡam-e: to ?ei du:st . ze xa:n o ma:n bar
 a:vard ::
 mara: fere:qat ei ma:h . ze ma:l o ja:n
 bar a:vard
 cf. 6.1.07(2) (al-Moḡjam)
- o 5.4.15
 hazaj mutamman maḡbūḍ
maktūf maḡdūf
- o 5.4.16
 hazaj mutamman maḡbūḍ
al-ṣadr
- + 5.4.08(2)
 cera: hami: nega:ri:nam . hami:še nazd-e man
 na:yad ::
 [ta: mara: naba:yad za:r . na:li:dan
 be-dard-e del]
 (al-Moḡjam)
- + 5.5.08
 muḡtaḡab murabbaḡ maṭwī sālim al-
ḡarūḍ wa l-ḡarb

dast ba:z da:r az delam ::
 v-ar na ja:n ze tan bogselam
 (al-Moḡjam)

- * 5.5.07(2)
 hazaj mutamman aṣṭar
al-ṣadr
- vaqt-ra: ḡani:mat da:n . ?a:n-ḡadar ke betva:ni:
 :: ḡa:ṣel az ḡaya:t ei ja:n . ?i:n dam ast
 na:da:ni:
 (Ḥafeḏ)
- o 5.5.08(2)
 mujtatt murabbaḡ maḡbūn maḡdūf
- + 5.6.07
 delam be-to: bast ṣa:d :: tora: ze man ni:st
 ya:d
 (al-Moḡjam)
- + 5.6.04/07
 sarīḡ musaddas maḡbūn
maṭwī maksūf
- do ḡamze cuin do na:jex-e: laškari: ::
 hami: koni: be-har do ?a:n delbari:
 (al-Moḡjam)
- + 5.6.12
 rajaz musaddas maḡbūn mudāl
al-ḡarūḍ
- zami:n mobaḡḡad nabovad ?az a:smo:n ::
 cona:nke baxl-e: to ze to: mobaḡḡad :
 (al-Moḡjam)
- + (variant)
 rajaz musaddas sālim al-ṣadrayi
maṭwī al-ḡaṣawayn maḡbūn al-ḡarb
- har cand bar man ze ḡamat qiya:mat ast ::
 ḡa:ṣeḡ ṣodan joz be-to bar ḡora:mat ast
 (al-Moḡjam)
- * 5.6.07(2)
 munsarih mutamman maḡbūn
maṭwī maksūf
- jahā:n-e fartu:t ba:z . java:nliy az sar gereft

- :: be-sar ze ya:qu:t-e sorx . šaqa:yeq afsar
gereft
(Qaḡani)
- * 5.6.08(2) rajaz mutamman maxbūn
maṭwī
- 5.6.16 feḡa:n koṅa:n har saḡari: . be-ku:y-e to:
mi:gozaram ::
co ni:st rah suiy-e to ḡam . be-su:y-e to:
mi:gozaram
(Jami)
- * 6.1.12 hazaj musaddas maqbūd (or
rajaz musaddas maxbūn)
- feḡa:n az i:n ḡora:b bi:n o va:y-e ḡu: ::
ke dar nava: fekandam a:n nava:-ye ḡu:
(Manucehri)
- * 6.1.08(2) hazaj mutamman maqbūd
(or rajaz mutamman maxbūn)
- ce karde ḡam be-ja:y-e to: . ke ni:stam
sara:y-e to: ::
na ḡaz hava:y-e delbarain . bari: šodam
bara:y-e to:
(Xaqani)
- * 6.2.11
- ta: to ba: mani: zama:ne ba: man ast ::
šur o ka:m-e ja:veda:ne ba: man ast
(Sāye)
- * 6.2.08(2)
- ḡei šekaste ba:l-e bolbol . kon co man feḡa:n
o ḡolḡol ::
to ḡalam-caši:de hasti: . man setam-
kaši:de hastam
(Farroxi)

- + 7.1.11 munsariḡ musaddas maxbūn al-
sadrayn maṭwī al-ḡašawayn
maḡtūš al-šarūd wa l-ḡarb
- nabi:niy az man rahi: be-joz xedmat ::
nada:ram az to: ṡamaš be-joz di:da:r
(al-Moḡjam)
- o 8.1.08(2) rajaz mutamman maxbūn
wa sālim
- * 9.1.10
- roxat del be-dozdad neḡa:n šavad ::
delam bar to z-i:n bad-goma:n šavad
(Oḡḡadi)
- * 9.1.11
- nada:rad bar a:n zolf-e mošk-bu:ḡi:
nada:rad bar a:n ru:y-e la:le-ḡi: zi:b
(Abū Manšūr ḡamare Marvazi)
- * 9.2.10 munsariḡ musaddas aḡadd
- domm-e: sala:mat gerefte xa:mu:š ::
ḡi:ci:de bar ḡa:fiyat co fažḡand
(Rabenjani)
- + 9.2.12 munsariḡ musaddas muxtalif al-
aḡza
- ḡei delbar-e: Jain-faza:y ton-di: makon ::
ba: ḡa:šeqa:n xoš-sara:y ton-di: makon
(al-Moḡjam)
- (So interpreted in al-Moḡjam; but it could also
be regarded as a mustazād form of 1.2.07)
- o 9.3.11
- + 9.3.12
- cand ḡu:yam be-man makon bad neḡa:ra: ::
ta: ze ḡešqat ḡaya:n na-gardad neḡa:nam

bed-a:n malek-ol-molu:ki: . ke har do jahā:n
 be-šamraš ::

šodand be-hi:c ci:zi: . be-goftan-e ka:f
 o nu:ni:

(Mešya:r)

+ 13.1.09 - - - - - hazaj musaddas axrab majbüb

ʔaz ʔa:damiya:n hamcu:n pari: ::

cu:n bar gozari: del mi:bari:

(al-Mošjam)

o 14.6.12 - - - - - sarīḡ musaddas maṭwī maksūf al-

ḡaruḡ wa l-ḡarb

+ 14.7.11 - - - - - sarīḡ musaddas maxbūn maṭwī
 maksūf

ʔaz ʔešq-e ʔu: man dar jahā:n šamaram ::

mi:su:zad az hejra:n-e ʔu: jagaram

(al-Mošjam)

Summary

Pattern	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
*	11	20	22	37	13	4	0	0	5	1	0	2	0	0	115
+	4	9	9	14	16	0	1	0	3	1	4	1	1	1	64
o	5	2	2	9	5	0	0	1	2	0	0	2	0	1	29
Total	20	31	33	60	34	4	1	1	10	2	4	5	1	2	208

It must be emphasised that these figures refer only to the number of different metres registered, and have no bearing on the relative popularity of the patterns. This will be discussed in the following chapter.

The following table shows the distribution of the Arabic buḡür between the various patterns:

Pattern	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	Total
hazaj	10	12	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34
raġaz	11	4	1	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	24
ramal	9	7	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	20
mutaġarib	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
mutadarik	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
basīf	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
madd	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
mutattāf	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
muġarib	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
munsariḡ	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
muġtaġab	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
sariḡ	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
kaṭif	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
ġarib	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
ġarib	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
mušakkil	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	16
muclass.	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	39
Total	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	208

long or overlong, it may be of interest to see to what extent the normal pattern is violated where the possibility of following it exists. This would be the case when, if the pattern calls for a long syllable (or two shorts) followed at the beginning of the second half by a long syllable, the last syllable before the break is overlong; or vice-versa, if the pattern calls for an overlong (i.e. a long and a short), a single long syllable is used. The following table of random samplings covers some of the principal metres involved. Some examples are given of possible patterns.

Standard Pattern:	- ˘ | -	
- | - :	bā:z bar ā:vard ʕešq .	4.4.07(2)
- | - :	sar be-māṣā:l-e nahang	
- | - :	ta: šekānad zourāq-e: .	
Standard Pattern:	- | -	
- | - :	bā:z ā:mādam dar šū:reši: .	
- | - :	hā:ḡā: jonu:nol- ʕā:seqi:n	2.3.08(2)
- | - :	peikā:n-e parrā:n ā:mādan .	
- | - :	tabri:z-e xoš-xā:n-e: man ast .	
- | - :	ḡobbol-vāṭān ʔā:n-e: man ast	2.3.08(2)
Standard Pattern:	- | ˘ ˘	
- | ˘ ˘ :	to daryā:-ye ʔela:hi: .	
- | ˘ ˘ :	hame-ye: xalq co mā:hi:	3.2.07(2)
- | ˘ ˘ :	makon ya:r o makon ya:r .	
- | ˘ ˘ :	marou ʔei bot-e ʕayya:r	3.2.07(2)
- | ˘ ˘ :	rox-e: farrox-e xod-rā: .	
- | ˘ ˘ :	mā-pu:šā:n be-yaki: bā:r	3.2.07(2)

- | ˘ ˘ : šāh-e šams-e di:n-e tabri:z .
ce šavad ʔaḡar be-fāzlat 5.3.08(2)

Standard Pattern:	˘ ˘ | -	
˘ ˘ | - :	cu:n šamṣ gahi: gerye ʔo .	3.3.07(2)
˘ ˘ | - :	gah xānde hami: dā:ram	
˘ ˘ | - :	mi:ram be-talxi-ye: ḡam o .	
˘ ˘ | - :	nā:zam be-mošreb-e: ʕešq	4.7.07(2)
- | - :	mā:ʔi:m o šū:r o masti: .	
- | - :	māsti:y o mei-parāsti:	4.7.07(2)
- | - :	z-i:n sā:n ke mā: šodāsti: .	
- | - :	degar ce ʔā:yad	4.7.07(2)
- | - :	dā:ru:-ye šehāt-e: ʕešq .	
- | - :	dar ḡekmat-e: ʔāzal ni:st	4.7.07(2)

The following table based on random samplings indicates the extent to which each of these different variants is found in the poets.

	Standard Pattern	% following pattern	% violating pattern
1.2.05(2)	- ˘ | -	˘ | - 30	- | - 70
2.3.08(2)	- | -	- | - 94.5	˘ | - 2
3.2.07(2)	- ˘ | ˘	˘ | v 3.5	- | ˘ 4.5
3.3.07(2)	˘ ˘ | -	˘ ˘ | ˘ 12	˘ | - 3
4.4.07(2)	- ˘ | -	- | ˘ ˘ 5.5	- | - 50.5
4.7.07(2)	˘ ˘ | -	- | ˘ ˘ 1.5	˘ | - 3
		˘ | v 6	

hi:c baħa:ne namɑ:nd . ?i: zad ka:m-e: to dɑ:d
 xɑ:ste dɑ:ri:y o sɑ:z . bi:-qamiyat hast bɑ:z
 ?eimaniy u: ?ezz o nɑ:z . farroxiy u: di:n o dɑ:d
 rafte ?o farmu:dani: . mɑ:nde ?o farsu:dani:
 bu:d hame: bu:dani: . kelk forou ?i:stɑ:d
 (Manucehri)

It has already been pointed out that the pattern is only the "standard" form of the metre. The rhythm and shape of the verse can be, and usually is, modified by a variety of licences, which fall basically into two categories. The first consists of alternative scansions of particular syllables, words, or phonetic groups; the principal of these have already been listed in Chapter One. The second includes metrical variations that are permissible for any given combination of syllables, no matter what the metre.

In addition to the four optional changes already listed at the beginning of this chapter (---, - - -, - - -, initial ---, final - - -), two other variations are sometimes found:

(e) Some of the older poets add or elide a short initial syllable (razm):

miyɑ:nkaš-e: nɑ:zokak co šɑ:ne-ye mu: : : 4.5.11
 gu: ?iy az yakdegar gosestasti: (Rudagi)

(f) In certain metres of Patterns 4 and 5 the --- section of the pattern may be replaced by - - -:

ni:z ?abɑ: ni:kovɑ:n . namɑ:yadat jang-e 4.4.07/5.6.07
 fand : :
 laškar-e feryɑ:dani: . xɑ:ste nei 4.4.07(2)
 su:dmand (Rudagi)

5.2.08(2) - | - 98
 ~|v- 2
 5.3.08(2) - | ~ ~ 92
 ~|v ~ 3,5
 ~ ~ 4
 - ~ ~ .5

The figures show that it is quite common for a long syllable to precede the break where the pattern would call for an overlong, e.g. 1.2.05(2), 4.4.07(2). The reverse process, however, where an overlong syllable takes the place of a standard pattern long syllable, e.g. 2.3.08(2), 3.3.07(2), is much less common. We may also note an intermediate case, where the final syllable of the first half is overlong, but is followed at the beginning of the second half by a word beginning with a vowel (v) so that the final letter of the word before the break really belongs to the second half (e.g. the second example under 2.3.08(2) and the third example under 4.7.07(2) above). The following is an example of the same combination in the metre 5.3.08(2):

rox-e roušan-e: to ?ei du: . st be-mošk-nɑ:b mɑ:nad

Frequently the break is additionally marked by the use of an internal rhyme, changing with each bayt. In the following example the first bayt, the maṭlaʕ, carries the general rhyme at the end of each mišrāʕ, in accordance with the normal rule, but thereafter the poem rhyme figures only at the end of each bayt, which has also three separate rhymes.

ru:zi: bas xorram ast . mei gi:r 4.4.07(2)
 az bɑ:mdɑ:d : :

b - - - - -
a 2 4
D A C

range: 11-8 syllables

I 11 syl.		II 10 syl.		III 9 syl.		IV 8 syl.	
b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a
16	40	D: -	9	AC: 1	10	DAC: 2	
		A: 3	18	A4: 7	7	DA4: 3	
		2: 3	9	2C: 1	3	D2C: 1	
		C: 2	17	24: 0	2	D24: 0	
		4: 9	23	DA: -	2		
				D2: -	3		
				DC: -	2		
				D4: -	7		
%	28	46.5		22.5		3	
		b	a	D	A	2	C
%	21	64.5	14.5	26.5	11	19.5	29
		79					

Marked preference for long initial syllable. Tendency for last pair of shorts to be contracted, but rare for both pairs to be so.

b - - - - -
a 2 4
D A B C

Range: 15-11 syllables

I 15 syl.		II 14 syl.		III 13 syl.		IV 12 syl.		V 11 syl.	
b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a
4	32	D: -	8	AB: 1	4	ABC: 0	2	DABC: 0	
		A: 0	13	A3: 0	0	AB4: 2	2	DAB4: 0	
		2: 0	2	AC: 0	3	A3C: 0	0	DA3C: 0	
		B: 2	14	A4: 1	6	A34: 0	0	DA34: 1	
		3: 0	3	BC: 1	2	2BC: 0	0	D2BC: 0	

C: 3 19 B4: 3 6 2B4: 0 2 D2B4: 0
4: 6 35 3C: 0 1 23C: 0 0 D23C: 0
34: 0 2 234: 0 0 D234: 0
2B: 0 1 DAB: - 2
23: 0 0 DA3: - 0
2C: 1 0 DAC: - 2
24: 0 0 DA4: - 1
DA: - 5 D2B: - 0
D2: - 0 D23: - 0
DB: - 2 D2C: - 0
D3: - 0 D24: - 0
DC: - 2 DBC: - 1
D4: - 3 D3C: - 0
D34: - 0

%	18	52.5	22	7	.5
	b	a	D	A	2
%	12	74.5	13.5	32.5	3
		88		33.5	3.5
				19.5	35

Marked tendency to start line with long syllable. Contraction of two shorts is rare except for last group.

3.3.14 - - - - -
2 3 4
A B C

Range: 14-11 syllables

I 14 syl.		II 13 syl.		III 12 syl.		IV 11 syl.		Total %	
39	A: 10	AB: 4	ABC: 2	A: 23					
	2: 1	A3: 1	AB4: 0	2: 1					
	B: 14	AC: 6	A3C: 0	B: 28					
	3: 1	A4: 0	A34: 0	3: 2					
	C: 14	2B: 0	2BC: 0	C: 30					
	4: 0	23: 0	2B4: 0	4: 0					
		2C: 0	23C: 0						
		24: 0	234: 0						

			BC: 8	
			B4: 0	
			3C: 0	
			34: 0	
%	39	40	19	2

4.1.15 $\underline{\text{A}} \underline{\text{A}} \underline{\text{B}} \underline{\text{C}} \underline{\text{D}} \underline{\text{E}}$ Range: 15-10 syllables

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
15 syl.	14 syl.	13 syl.	12 syl.	11 syl.	10 syl.
21	A: 7	AB: 2	ABC: 0	ABCD: 0	ABCDE: 0
	B: 11	A2: 1	ABD: 0	ABCE: 0	ABCD4: 0
	2: 3	AC: 2	ABE: 2	ABC4: 1	A2CDE: 0
	C: 2	AD: 5	AB4: 1	ABDE: 0	A2CD4: 0
	D: 4	AE: 1	A2C: 2	ABD4: 0	
	E: 7	A4: 7	A2D: 2	A2CH: 0	
	4: 40	BC: 0	A2E: 1	A2CE: 0	
		BD: 6	A24: 3	A2C4: 0	
		BE: 0	BCD: 1	A2DE: 0	
		B4: 11	BCE: 0	A2D4: 0	
		2C: 6	BC4: 2	ACDE: 0	
		2D: 0	2CD: 0	ACD4: 1	
		2E: 1	2CE: 0		
		24: 8	2C4: 3		
		CD: 2	ACD: 0		
		CE: 0	ACE: 0		
		C4: 8	AC4: 5		
		DE: 4	ADE: 0		
		D4: 8	AD4: 3		
			BDE: 0		
			BD4: 2		
			CDE: 0		
			CD4: 2		
			2DE: 1		
			2D4: 1		

%	10.5	37	36	15.5	1	0*
---	------	----	----	------	---	----

A	B	C	D	E	4		
%	22	19.5	16	18.5	21	8.5	53

Note the characteristic contraction of the second (4) pair of short syllables.

* An example of a ten-syllable hemistich is:

na ʔa:fta:b na mahta:b nu:r baxši:di: (ABCD4)

contrasted in the same poem (from the Divan-e Šams-e Tabriz)

with

negar be-yu:sef-e kanfa:n ke ʔaz kena:r-e pedar

which has the full fifteen syllables.

4.4.07(2) $\underline{\text{B}} \underline{\text{C}} \underline{\text{E}} \underline{\text{F}}$ Range: 14-10 syllables

I	II	III	IV	V	
14 syl.	13 syl.	12 syl.	11 syl.	10 syl.	
77	B: 26	BC: 4	BCE: 0	BCEF: 0	
	2: 3	BE: 4	BC4: 0	BC4F: 0	
	C: 19	B4: 1	BCF: 2	2CEF: 0	
	E: 12	BF: 5	BEF: 0	2C4F: 0	
	4: 5	2C: 3	B4F: 0		
	F: 12	2E: 2	2CE: 0		
		24: 1	2C4: 0		
		2F: 2	2CF: 1		
		CE: 7	2EF: 0		
		C4: 1	24F: 0		
		CF: 8	CEF: 2		
		EF: 2	C4F: 0		
		4F: 1			
%	38.5	38.5	20.5	2.5	0

B 2 C E 4 F
 % 21 6 23.5 14.5 4.5 17.5

Marked preference for the less modified forms. Contraction of two shorts in either half is rare.

4.5.11 4 Range: 11-7 syllables
 b a

I	II	III	IV	V
11 syl.	10 syl.	9 syl.	8 syl.	7 syl.
b a	b a	b a	b a	b
9 36	B: - 6 C: 4 9 D: 4 9 E: 1 13 4: 4 54	BC: - 3 BD: - 0 BE: - 2 B4: - 8 CD: 1 1 CE: 1 1 C4: 4 7 DE: 0 2 D4: 5 7	BCD: - 0 BCE: - 1 BC4: - 3 BDE: - 0 BD4: - 1 CDE: 0 1 CD4: 1 2	BCDE: 0 BCD4: 0
% 22.5	52	21	4.5	0

b 17 a 71 12 19.5 17 11 48
 % 17 71 12 19.5 17 11 48
83
4.7.14 Range: 14-9 syllables

I	II	III	IV	V	VI
14 syl.	13 syl.	12 syl.	11 syl.	10 syl.	9 syl.
48	C: 6 D: 16 E: 15	CD: 6 CE: 5 C4: 2	CDE: 1 CD4: 0 CDF: 2	CDEF: 1 CDEA: 1 CD4F: 0	CDEFA: 0 CD4FA: 0

4:	7	CF:	7	CDA:	2	CD4A:	0
F:	14	CA:	6	CEF:	2	DEFA:	0
A:	12	DE:	10	CEA:	3	D4FA:	0
		D4:	3	C4F:	1		
		DF:	7	C4A:	1		
		DA:	4	CFA:	2		
		EF:	5	DEF:	1		
		4F:	1	D4F:	0		
		4A:	0	DEA:	0		
		FA:	1	D4A:	0		
		EA:	3	EFA:	1		
				4FA:	2		
				DFA:	2		
% 24	35		30		10	1	0

C 24 D 28 E 24 F 24.5 A 20
 % 24 28 24 8.5 24.5 20

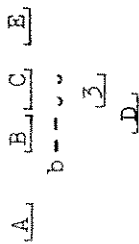
4.7.07(2) Range: 14-10 syllables
C D E F A

I	II	III	IV	V
14 syl.	13 syl.	12 syl.	11 syl.	10 syl.
40	C: 13 D: 8 F: 10 A: 9	CD: 1 CF: 2 CA: 1 FA: 5 DF: 3 DA: 5	CDF: 1 CDA: 2 CFA: 0 DFA: 0	CDFA: 0
% 40	40	17	3	0

C 20 D 20 F 21 A 22
 % 20 20 21 22

a. 5.1.1.13 - - - - - a - - - - - 2 4 4
 Range: 13-9 syllables
 The rubā'ī metre.

The rubā'ī metre.



I 13 syl.	II 12 syl.	III 11 syl.	IV 10 syl.	V 9 syl.
a b	a b	a b	a b	a
29 26	A: 11 10 2: 4 0 B: 3 - D: - 14 C: 14 - 3: - 0 E: 29 15 4: 51 41	AB: 3 AD: - 0 AC: 6 - A3: - 0 AE: 6 3 A4: 13 14 2B: 0 - 2D: - 0 2C: 0 - 23: - 0 2E: 1 3 24: 7 2 BC: 3 - BE: 4 - B4: 12 - DE: - 3 D4: - 21 CE: 4 - C4: 16 - 3E: - 0 34: - 0	ABC: 0 ABE: 1 - AB4: 6 - ADE: - 1 AD4: - 5 ACE: 4 - AC4: 4 - A3E: - 0 A34: - 0 2BC: 0 - 2BE: 0 - 2B4: 1 - 2DE: - 0 2D4: - 3 2CE: 0 - 2C4: 1 - 23E: - 0 234: - 0 BCE: 2 - BC4: 1 -	ABCE: 2 ABC4: 1 2BCE: 0 2BC4: 0
% 7.25 6.5	28 20	19 11.25	5 2.25	.75
13.75	48	30.25	7.25	.75
A 2 5.5	B 9.75	C 14.5	D 11.75	E 4 17 49.75

Grouping of hemistichs in quatrains

a	a	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	b	Total %
a	a	a	a	b	b	a	a	a	a	b	b	b	b	b	a: 58.5
a	a	b	a	a	b	b	a	a	b	a	a	b	b	b	b: 41.5
a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	b	a	
21	7	10	5	4	5	1	7	2	2	4	8	5	4	8	quatrains

Ignoring the alternation of the final syllable, there are 63 possible forms of the rubā'ī metre, of which 42 are attested in the 400 hemistichs examined.

The "a" group (5.1.13) is rather more common than the "b" group (3.3.13), but mixing of the two in one quatrain is fairly evenly practised over the whole range of possible combinations (with some favour towards quatrains entirely in the "a" group). 12- and 11-syllable verses predominate.

Contraction of the first pair of shorts (2) is fairly uncommon, of the last pair (4) quite usual. Contraction of the second pair (3) is almost unknown (none in the sample), though reference may be made to the famous line by Xayyam:

ʔu: dā:nad ʔu: dā:nad ʔu: dā:nad ʔu: (234)

and another is given in al-Moʔjam:

goftā: dā:ram goftam ku: goft i:nak (234)

Farzād quotes two from either Xayyam or Ḥafez:

mā:ʔi:m dar i:n gonbad na: poxte na xā:m (A3)

sadd-e: ramaqi: bā:yad nešf-e: nā:ni: (34)

The following table shows the frequency of the "tree"

forms:

extrab tree:	a4	a	b3	b34	b4	b	Total
%	26.25	30.25	0	0	20	18	94.50

axram tree: a24 a2 b23 b234 b24 b2
 % 2.25 1.25 0 0 1.25 .75 5.50

It will be seen that the axram tree (distinguished by modification 2) accounts for only one in twenty of the metres used. The significant difference is between "a" and "b", where the proportion is roughly three to two.

5.2.08(2) Range: 16-10 syllables

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
16 syl.	15 syl.	14 syl.	13 syl.	12 syl.	11 syl.	10 syl.
61	A: 14 2: 1 B: 15 C: 10 E: 18 4: 3 F: 13 G: 5	AB: 6 AC: 3 AE: 10 AF: 2 2B: 1 2E: 1 2F: 1 BC: 3 BF: 3 BG: 2 CE: 4 CF: 1 CG: 1 EF: 4 EG: 3 3F: 1	ABC: 1 2BC: 2 2BE: 1 ACE: 1 ACF: 1 ACG: 1 2CG: 1 AEF: 1 2EF: 1 24F: 1 EFG: 1	ABCF: 1 AEFG: 1	*	*
% 30.5	39.5	23	6	1	0	0

* Only those combinations are given of which examples were found in the sampling. It will be seen that both this and the following metre are less prone to modification than

others of similar pattern.

A 2 B C E 4 F G
 % 21 5 17.5 15 23 2 16 7.5

5.3.08(2) Range: 16-10 syllables

I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII
16 syl.	15 syl.	14 syl.	13 syl.	12 syl.	11 syl.	10 syl.
92	2: 0 B: 16 C: 21 D: 4 4: 0 F: 14 G: 18	2D: 1 BC: 2 BF: 4 BG: 4 DG: 1 CF: 8 CG: 7	2BC: 1 BCF: 2 BFG: 1 CFG: 4	*	*	*
% 46	36.5	13.5	4	0	0	0

* Only those combinations are given of which examples were found in the sampling.

2 B C D 4 F G
 % 1 15 22.5 3 0 16.5 17.5

This metre does not observe the normal rule regarding the lengthening of the first of an initial pair of short syllables. On the other hand these are found contracted into one long, though rarely. An overlapping overlong syllable is sometimes found at the break.

The following table summarises the range of syllabic length for all Persian metres.

4.7.6-4	1.3.9-6	1.1.11-8	1.1.12-9	1.1.14-11	1.1.16-11
3.3.6-5	4.5.	1.2.	2.3.	2.1.	4.6.
1.2.7-5	4.6.	2.4.	2.4.	2.3.	5.6.
2.4.	5.1.	3.1.	3.1.	3.2.	8.1.
4.2.	1.1.9-7	3.4.	3.4.	3.3.	9.7.
4.4.	2.3.	4.1.	4.6.	3.4.	12.1.
4.6.	2.4.	4.6.	14.6	5.3.15-9	12.4.
5.2.	3.3.	4.7.	2.1.12-10	4.1.15-10	1.2.16-12
5.6.	3.4.	5.1.	3.3.	4.2.	2.3.
2.1.7-6	13.1.	7.1.	11.1.	4.4.	2.4.
2.3.	4.8.10-6	9.1.	4.1.13-9	4.5.	3.1.
3.2.	1.1.10-7	10.6.	4.4.	4.6.	3.4.
3.3.	1.2.	14.7.	4.7.	4.7.	2.1.16-13
4.5.8-5	1.3.	2.1.11-9	5.1.	5.4.	11.1.
4.7.	4.4.	2.3.	5.4.	2.4.15-11	2.3.18-14
4.8.	4.6.	3.2.	2.3.13-10	3.1.	12.1.18-13
5.5.	4.7.	3.3.	2.4.	5.1.	4.8.20-12
1.1.8-6	5.1.	6.1.12-7	3.1.	2.1.15-12	4.1.20-13
1.2.	9.4.	1.3.12-8	3.3.	2.2.	
2.3.	2.4.10-8	4.1.	3.4.	2.3.	
2.4.	3.3.	4.4.	4.2.14-9	3.2.	
3.1.	3.3.	4.5.	4.6.	3.3.	
3.4.	3.4.	4.7.	4.7.	6.1.16-9	
4.1.	4.1.	5.2.	5.3.	4.5.16-10	
4.4.	6.2.11-6	5.3.	5.4.	4.7.	
5.1.	4.2.11-7	5.4.	5.6.	4.8.	
11.8.	4.5.	5.6.	1.2.14-10	5.2.	
2.1.8-7	4.8.	9.2.	1.3.	5.3.	
11.1.	5.2.	9.7.	3.1.	5.4.	
	5.6.		4.4.	5.5.	
	9.3.		5.5.	6.2.	
	9.8.		12.2	12.3	

The quantitative length of each metre can easily be reckoned, but it may be helpful to have the following equivalents in mind:

Pattern 1: three-syllable section = 5 morae

Pattern 2: four-syllable section = 7 morae

Pattern 3: four-syllable section = 6 morae

Pattern 4: eight-syllable section = 12 morae

Pattern 5: eight-syllable section = 12 morae

Looking ahead to the statistics given in the following chapter, we find that about 41% of all metres actually used fall into the 15-syllable group, 24% into the 14-syllable group, 18% into the 11-syllable group, and 10% into the 16-syllable group. These designations refer, of course, to the "standard" form of the metre.

To determine the metre of a given poem, a few lines must be scanned, allotting the quantities to the syllables in accordance with the rules at the beginning of this chapter, and bearing in mind the alternative quantities listed at the beginning of Chapter One. Sometimes several lines may have to be scanned in this way before the pattern can be seen clearly. The following examples illustrate the process.

For ease of reference, a straightforward transcription of the four passages is given first:

1. mousem-e Ğeid o bahar-e xorram o šah-e gavan

saye-e abr o kenar-e sabze o baxt-e javan

.....

moṭreba bar to-st guš an mast-ra bešnou ze man

By elimination we get -----, which is 4.1.15.

ma gar be-ma:ta^{m-e} hos nam si ya:h pu:si: dast
 ja va: b da:d na-da: nam ce: bu:d ru:yam-ra:
 ce sod ke: mu:r ce: bar ger^{d-e} ma:h ju:si: dast
 m o kar dam va mu: gof tam ja ma:l-e ru:y-e to-ra:

By elimination we get -----, which is clearly 3.1.15.

11: ken i:n has t ke: pi:n nos xe: sa qi:m of ta: dast
 cas-m-e ja: du:-ye to: xod gel-ne: sa va:-de sa ha r ast
 de l-e sou da:-za de: Paz qos-se: do ni:m of ta: dast
 2. ta: sa re-e zol-le: to: dar dast-e: na si:m of ta: dast

IV. Statistical survey of use of metres

The purpose of this chapter is to assess on a statistical basis the metres actually used by Persian poets throughout the history of New (Islamic) Persian poetry. This is of course an exercise whose limits are as boundless as the ocean of Persian literature. The comparatively restricted scope of the survey here presented finds its justification in the fact that the figures, whether applied to the whole period, to particular centuries, or to individual poets, show a remarkable degree of consistency. One is at liberty to assume that expanding the statistical basis of the survey would not lead to any significant change in the overall result. In fact "snap" polls taken subsequently (and not included here) confirm this impression. It can at least be said that the figure of over 20,000 participating poems is some twenty times better than the average political "opinion poll", with the additional advantage that the voters do not change their views the day after the poll.

The figures are based on the standard editions of the individual poets (details of which are given in the Bibliography). No apology is offered for this procedure, since textual accuracy is not at issue here, except in the case of

4. Pa:n ha: ke dar ha q: ga t: e Pas ra:r mi:-ravand
 sar- sarak te ham co noq t: e ye ye par ga:r mi:-ravand
 ham dar ke na: re far sa (sar par) ra:z mi:-savand
 ham dar mi ya: n- e beh r ne Gu:n sa:r mi:-ravand
 By elimination we get I. e. 4.7.14.